## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# **PCT**

# TRANSLATION INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 2003ODT0902P		FOR FURTHER A	ACTION	See Form PCT/IPEA/416		
International application No.		International filing d	ate (day/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year)		
PCT/EP2004/009539 26.08.		26.08.200	)4	30.09.2003		
International P		n (IPC) or nati	onal classification and	IPC .		
Applicant						
OCE DO	CUMENT T	ECHNOLO	OGIES GMBH			
1. This under	<ol> <li>This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.</li> </ol>					
2. This	REPORT consists	of a total of	15	sheets, includi	ing this cover sheet.	
3. This	report is also accor	mpanied by A	NNEXES, comprising	:		
a	(sant to the	annlicant and	to the International B			
a. <b>E</b>					sheets, as follows: amended and are the basis for this report and/or	
	sheets	containing rections).	ctifications authorized	by this Authority (see R	tule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative	
	sheets which supersede earlier sheets, but which this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental					
. г	Box.					
ъ. [	(sent to the	International i	Bureau only) a total of	(indicate type and numb	per of electronic carrier(s))	
					, containing a sequence listing and/or tables	
	related thereto Section 802 of	o, in computer f the Administ	readable form only, a rative Instructions).	as indicated in the Suppl	lemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see	
4. This	report contains ind	lications relatio	ng to the following ite	ms:		
$\boxtimes$	Box No. I	Basis of the	report			
	Box No. II	Priority				
	Box No. III	Non-establis	shment of opinion with	n regard to novelty, inver	ntive step and industrial applicability	
Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention						
$\boxtimes$	Box No. V  Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement					
Box No. VI Certain documents cited						
	Box No. VII	Certain defe	cts in the international	application		
	Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application					
Date of submission of the demand Date of completion of this report			his report			
		-		Base of completion of a	ins report	
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/EP				Authorized officer		
·						
Facsimile No.				Telephone No.		

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Box	No. I		Basis of the report				
1.	With	regard cated un	to the language, this report is based on the internation der this item.	nal application in the language in	which it was filed, unless otherwise		
		This rewhich	eport is based on translations from the original langua is the language of a translation furnished for the purp	ge into the following language _oses of:			
		ا ∐	nternational search (Rule 12.3 and 23.1(b))				
			publication of the international application (Rule 12.4	)			
		L_J i	nternational preliminary examination (Rule 55.2 and/	or 55.3)			
2.	rece	n regard iving Of report):	to the elements of the international application, this fice in response to an invitation under Article 14 are	report is based on (replacement see referred to in this report as "o	heets which have been furnished to the riginally filed" and are not annexed to		
	Ц	the inte	ernational application as originally filed/furnished				
	M	the des	scription:				
		pages	1-18		as originally filed/furnished		
		pages*	3a,3b	received by this Authority on	11.07.2005 with letter of 11.07.2005		
		pages*		received by this Authority on			
	$\boxtimes$	the cla	ims:				
		nos.	·		as originally filed/furnished		
		nos.*		as amended (together	with any statement) under Article 19		
		nos.*	1-19		11.07.2005 with letter		
		nos.*			of 11.07.2005		
				received by this Authority on			
			wings:				
		sheets	1/8-8/8		as originally filed/furnished		
		sheets*		received by this Authority on			
		sheets*	*	received by this Authority on			
	Ш	a seque	sequence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing.				
3.		The an	nendments have resulted in the cancellation of:				
		t	he description, pages				
		□ t	he claims, nos.				
			the claims, nosthe drawings, sheets/figs				
		□ :	he sequence listing (specify):				
4.		This re	eport has been established as if (some of) the amenda	ments annexed to this report and	listed below had not been made since		
			he description, pages				
			he claims, nos.				
		1 1	he drawings, sheets/figs				
		1 1					
*	If ita		ny table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):  Lies. some or all of those sheets may be marked "supe:				
	i, ne	т – ирр	ics, some of all of truse sneets may be marked "supe	rseaed."			

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ox No. V	Reasoned statemen citations and explan	at under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; mations supporting such statement	
Statemen			
Nove	elty (N)	Claims 1-19	YES
		Claims	
Inver	ntive step (IS)	Claims	YES
		Claims 1-19	
Indus	strial applicability (IA)	1 10	
		Claims 1-19 Claims	
Citations	and analysis of Oak 7		
1	and explanations (Rule 7		
1	documents	rt makes reference to the following .	
	documents	•	
	D1: US 5	317 646 A (SANG JR HENRY W ET AL)	
		ay 1994 (1994-05-31)	
		002/141660 A1 (PUCCI JORGE PABLO ET AL)	
		tober 2002 (2002-10-03)	
		028 970 A (DIPIAZZA PHILIP SILVANO ET	
		22 February 2000 (2000-02-22)	
	ŕ	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
2	The subject	ct matter of claim 1 fails to involve an	
		step (PCT Article 33(3)).	
2.1	Document 1	D2 is considered the closest prior art	
	and discl	oses (the references between parentheses	
	refer to	that document; passages that are struck	
	through (	such as here) indicate passages from	
	claim 1 w	hich have no equivalent in D2):	
	a method :	for acquiring data from machine-readable	
	documents	, <del>the data being allocated to a database</del> ,	
	in which	individual data items are extracted from	
	the docume	ent and entered into corresponding	

processing program.")

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database fields in as fully automated a manner as possible,

(abstract: "The document scanner, system and

method operates in conjunction with a document imprinted with data and a plurality of form documents adapted to have data imprinted thereon. The documents have at least one and typically many data image fields. Ultimately, the document scanner, system and method output a delimited string of decoded characters to another computer system via a common computer communications port. The system selects one of the stored forms, extracts the data from each data field, decodes or calculates the data, and validates the data (in the presence of data validation parameters) and stores the decoded/calculated data.", end of paragraph [0052]: "It should be appreciated that the further computer device can easily process this delimited string of decoded characters into a spreadsheet, database or any other type of word

and if data for one or more specific database fields cannot be extracted from the document with the necessary level of reliability (end of abstract: "A data reporting and data correction system, activated in the presence of the data error reporting and correction descriptor, enables correction of errors"), the following steps are executed:

- displaying the document on screen (implicit),
- displaying on screen the <del>database</del> field for

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which the data cannot be extracted with the necessary level of reliability,

(paragraph [0051]: "Any error reports from field and rule checker unit 62 are supplied via control unit 80 to display 84. The operator at keyboard 86 may correct the error if the data correction field descriptor has been turn[ed] ON. If the operator is enabled to correct the data and does correct the error, summation module 64 substitutes the corrected data for the previously scanned and decoded incorrect data.")

- execution of a proposal routine, with which string sections in the vicinity of a cursor that can be moved on the screen by a user are selected, marked and proposed for extraction.
- 2.2 The subject matter of claim 1 differs from the teaching of D2 by virtue of the following points:
  - the data to be extracted is allocated to a database;
  - ii) the acquired data is entered into the database fields;
  - iii) in cases where (database) fields cannot be extracted with the necessary level of reliability, a proposal routine is executed with which string sections in the vicinity of a cursor that can be moved on the screen by a user are selected, marked and proposed for extraction.

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- 2.3 The stated differences allow a number of interpretations. The differences were interpreted as follows (numbers i)-iii) correspond to the numbers indicated above):
  - i) an option is provided for storing the data in a database, i.e. a database and a list of database fields together with correspondences to fields that are extracted from the document are known from the method;
  - ii) the acquired data is stored in components of a data structure which must be used when the data is to be stored in a database, i.e. ii) is implicit from i).
  - iii) a routine for controlling a "mouse" cursor which allows string sections to be selected, for example by defining a rectangular section of the screen, is also regarded as a "proposal routine with which string sections in the vicinity of a cursor that can be moved on the screen by a user are selected, marked and proposed for extraction".

It is the examiner's opinion that the chosen wording does not indicate that the proposal routine uses recognised (alphanumerical) data (and uses only the position thereof in the bitmap) and does not, as in D2, define image sections based on a pixel-type procedure or extract string sections using OCR.

This opinion is in addition supported by the

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wording of claim 8, according to which "and the

wording of claim 8, according to which "and the proposal routine presents, in addition to the graphic representation of the marked string section, the coded text of that string section".

- 2.4 The present invention can therefore be considered to address the following problems:
  - i) and
  - ii) making it possible to store the extracted
     data in a database (i.e. of a structured,
     durable, searchable storage system).
  - iii) devising a convenient way of inputting corrections in the event of errors or uncertain results during the data extraction.
- 2.5 The differences or problems specified under i) and ii) on the one hand and iii) on the other hand are completely independent of each other and thus the pertaining features represent a juxtaposition of features.
- 2.6 Therefore, in assessing the involvement of an inventive step, i) and ii) on the one hand and iii) on the other hand are considered independently of and separately from one another.
- 2.7 Regarding i) and ii): the possibility of storing the data in a database is already considered in D1 (end of paragraph [0051]: "It should be appreciated that the further computer device can

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easily process this delimited string of decoded characters into a spreadsheet, database ...").

Sections [0036]-[0041] show that in the method as per D2 the field information (metadata) needed for connecting to the database is provided. Since claim 1 does not contain any further information relating to the connection to the database, the stated passage from D2 is taken as sufficient indication for a person skilled in the art to be able to derive aspects i) and ii) of claim 1 from D2.

Irrespective thereof, documents D1 (fig. 2, 700: "Database Insertion") and D3 (fig. 1B) show that the storage of data extracted from documents in a database is known.

Regarding iii): as is shown in paragraphs [0050] and [0051] of D2, the extracted data is checked. If an error is found, manual correction is possible. D2 does not provide exact details regarding the manual correction.

A person skilled in the art charged with implementing a manual error correction method that is simple and convenient for the user would recognise that the following must be shown:

- for which field invalid data has been extracted;
- from where the data stems (in the bitmap of the scanned-in document).

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It is recognised that a person skilled in the art could consider showing only the erroneous data and the section of the bitmap from which the erroneous data has been extracted. The user of the method must then clearly manually enter the data via the keyboard. It is, however, considered that a person skilled in the art would most likely consider devising a simple option with which a section or sections of the bitmap of the document is or are selected and the already present OCR function is used to extract the data from the bitmap.

The required functionality thus corresponds to the functionality needed for field definition (and therefore can be at least partly re-used).

According to section [0042] of D2, a cursor is used to define the position and size of the fields.

It is therefore considered that the features as per point iii) are obvious to a person skilled in the art from the teaching of D2 alone.

Irrespective thereof, a person skilled in the art is familiar from D1 with a method which describes a particularly simple definition of parts of a document as fields to be extracted. In contrast to the method suggested by D2, it is not necessary in the D1 method to manually define the size of the section to be extracted.

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	citations and explanations supporting such statement
3	Independent claim 121 does not meet the
	requirements of PCT Article 6. The subject matter
	of claim 12 appears not to involve an inventive
	step (PCT Article 33(3)).

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3.1 The passage in lines 20-27 of claim 12 is understood to mean that a comparison of the content of a string section which appears below in a table with string sections which appear in the first few lines is used to determine from which field the string section must be extracted.

Such a method, however, delivers the desired result only in exceptional cases. To that end, the columns must contain almost identical entries and the columns must differ significantly from one another. It is therefore not clear to the reader what is the intended scope of protection.

Furthermore, the indicated interpretation is inconsistent with the description. The extraction of data from tables is described on page 12, line 1 - page 15, line 10; the passage on page 12, line 31 - page 13, line 7 describes the comparing of string sections using a cost function.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Owing to the use of "in particular" in the clause "in particular according to one of claims 1 - 11", claim 12 cannot be considered to be *necessarily* dependent on one of claims 1 - 11.

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According to the latter passage, the horizontal position and the width of the string sections are compared.

The wording chosen for claim 12 is thus considered to be misleading and to not be supported by the description.

3.2 Document D3 indicates that rules are established which describe the data lists or tables and are used for extraction and error analysis and correction (column 2, lines 38-45: "A third type of rule is a position verifier. This type of rule requires that certain ordering logic inherent in the definition of the data fields be followed ...", column 13, lines 36-40, fig. 4, fig. 5). Manual correction is provided for; see figs. 1B, 1C: "Operator review, if required".

The subject matter of claim 12, as it is understood in the light of the description, is therefore considered to be suggested by D3.

3.3 The subject matter of claim 12 cannot be considered inventive when the wording "in particular" is removed from the claim (in which case claim 12 would be dependent on claim 1), since, as outlined in section 2 above, document D2 renders obvious the subject matter of claim 1 and the features of claim 12 that are not known from D2 are independent (in the sense of a juxtaposition) from the features of claim 1 that

Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; Box No. V citations and explanations supporting such statement are known from D2. The features of claim 12 that are not known from D2 are rendered obvious by D3. The subject matter of claim 16 does not involve an inventive step (PCT Article 33(3)) because the subject matter of claims 1 and 12 does not involve an inventive step and the hardware components used as per claim 16 are common. 5 The subject matter of claim 19 does not involve an inventive step (PCT Article 33(3)) because the subject matter of claims 1 and 12 does not involve an inventive step and because it is assumed that the method from document D2 is implemented in the form of a computer programme product. 6 DEPENDENT CLAIMS 2-11, 13-15, 17, 18 Claims 2-11, 13-15, 17 and 18 do not contain any features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the PCT requirements for novelty and inventive step. 6.1 The subject matter of claims 2, 3, 4 and 5 is suggested by D2 (fig. 1: "Dictionaries (64)", "Logical Check (68)", "Fields & Interfield Rule Checker (62)"). It is also indicated that the term "concept information" is not normally used as

6.2 The additional features of claims 6, 7 and 9-11

a preamble for syntactic and semantic information.

Claim 4 is therefore unclear (PCT Article 6).

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are insignificant.

6.3 Claim 8: document D2 states that discovered errors can be manually corrected; see paragraph [0051]:

"Any error reports from field and rule checker unit 62 are supplied via control unit 80 to display 84. The operator at keyboard 86 may correct the error if the data correction field descriptor has been turned ON.". In order for the user to be able to make the correction, the recognised text must also be displayed.

The additional features in claim 8 are therefore considered to be suggested by D2.

#### 6.4 Claim 13

i. The phrase "string matching method" describes a large class of methods. The phrase is frequently used to describe methods for adapting (alphanumerical) character strings. Although in the method described in claim 13 alphanumerical character strings are processed, the finding of (partial) matches is based not on alphanumerical characters, but on rectangular screen sections, the similarities of which are determined using the extent of the matching of the positions and sizes (and not using the character sequences previously found in those sections). The phrase "string matching method" is therefore misleading and claim 13 is unclear (PCT Article 6).

The passage in lines 4-9 on page 14 of the

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description of the current application is very much consistent with the usual meaning of "string matching method". It relates, however, to the testing of the consistency of a string section with concept information and not to a comparison of two string sections that have been extracted from the document. If it were intended that the "string matching method" refer to that passage of the description, then much clearer wording should have been chosen.

- ii. Claim 13 does not specify in what way the string matching method is used in the defined method.
- iii. Document D3 indicates that rules are used to position fields and that the rules can be combined. This is regarded as a type of string matching method (in the sense that it is used in the description: comparison of the position and/or width of image sections representing the string sections). The additional features in claim 13 are thus known from D3.
- 6.5 The additional feature in claim 14 is insignificant.
- 6.6 As is indicated under point 3.2 above, D3 discloses a possibility of manual correction. This is equivalent to the "editing functions" specified in claim 15 and therefore the subject matter of claim 15 is suggested by D3.

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6.	7	The additional features in claims 17 and 18 are	
		insignificant and are also known from D2.	
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